FACTS ON FILE

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Reds to Resume Talks

Demand Curb on Rhee

The Communists agreed July 8 to return to truce-team meetings in Panmunjom and work out final arangements for a cease-fire. But they demanded "effective" UN action to force South Korea to obey a truce.

Reply to Clark

A letter from the Red command to Gen. Mark W. Clark, delivered via liaison officers in Panmunjom, accepted Clark's proposal of June 29: resume the conference in spite of South Korea's release of anti-Red prisoners, an act which the UN Commander said he could not undo.

Marshal Kim Il Sung of North Korea & Gen. Peng Teh huai of Red China told Clark he had "responsibility for recovering" the escapees & "insuring that no such incidents will occur again." But they did not make recapture of POWs a condition for a truce.

The Reds again accused the U.S. of "conniving" with ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee to release the POWs. But they said they saw an "indication of the desire of your side to strive for an early armistice." They added that a cease-fire could be "safeguarded against disruption" only if the Allies took "effective steps" to make South Korea conform.[1]

Rhee Still Defies U.S.

4 more meetings July 3-8 with Walter S. Robertson, Asst. U.S. Secretary of State, did nothing apparent to change Rhee's mind about truce terms now in sight. He was said to be holding out for American help in a drive through North Korea if nothing came of a peace conference in 90 days.

Report New Plan Rejected

Robertson was said by a South Korean source to have submitted this compromise plan to Rhee July 4:

(1) The U.S. would withdraw from a peace conference if it bogged down after a reasonable period.

(2) The Allies would then consult each other on how to obtain peace in Korea. The cease-fire would remain in effect and there would be no time limit on the consultations.

South Koreans said July 7 that Rhee had rejected this offer. But Americans denied it was ever made.

Rhee meanwhile called upon the U.S. in a July 4 mesage to continue

Wide World

Walter S. Robertson, U.S. representative, sought to win Syngman Rhee's acceptance of truce terms.

the war to "the original objective of our common cause." "The future of human civilization largely hangs upon how well & bravely (you) take up this Communist challenge." "We will never abandon the struggle half-way."

Robertson saw thousands of Koreans demonstrate against present armistice terms as he drove away July 8 from his 10th session with Rhee.[2]

Senators Split on Rhee

The merits of Rhee's position on continuing the war were disputed by GOP leaders in the U.S. Senate.

Majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said on NBC's *Meet the Press* July 5: Rhee was "not sufficiently consulted" on armistice terms either by the Truman or Eisenhower Admins.; if he (Knowland) were Rhee he would not settle the conflict "without a united Korea."

Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. charged Rhee July 7 with a "reckless attitude" which could "shatter the chances of world peace in our time." But Sen. H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), 2d-ranking Forgn. Relations Com. Republican, said he agreed "substantially" with Knowland. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) praised Rhee as "one of the greatest patriots of all time . . . doing a tremendous job to protect the rights of his country . . . absolutely right."[3]

Other Comment

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru renewed July 2 his request for a UN Gen. Assembly session to deal with the UN-ROK dispute over an armistice. Nehru's policy on Korea was indorsed by leaders of his All-India Congress Party July 5. (Nehru told the party group in Agra July 6 his Govt. would back Indo-Chinese, African & other colonial & colored peoples struggling for equality by all means "short of war." He said the Indo-Chinese war was for "national liberation" but outside interference [presumably by Red China] would be "another matter.")[4]

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. 8th Army commander, said July 5 that ROK divisions had made an "exceptionally good" showing against the Chinese Reds but could not carry on the war without their allies.

Belgian Forgn. Min. Paul van Zeeland told Parliament in Brussels July 7 that Belgium "deplores & blames" Rhee's liberation of anti-Red prisoners as "a grave mistake."

The Chinese Red radio July 6 called Rhee "world public enemy No. 1." Moscow *Pravda* scoffed July 8 at American assertions that the U.S. could not prevent release of POWs by "the pitiful hireling, Syngman Rhee."[5]

Korean Warfare

South Koreans regained Lookout Mt. (east-central front) July 3 but Chinese Reds won it back 12 hrs. later after blasting the ROKs with artillery. Americans marked the 4th of July with heavy artillery & air bombardments of enemy front lines.

1—see p. 209F-K 2—see p. 209A-E 3—see p. 201D-H 4—see p. 209L 5—see p. 209K (See Index sections to this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

Week in Headlines

International

Reds agreed to more Korean truce talks despite ROK "revolt"; U.S.-Rhee talks still deadlocked.

Hungarian Reds revamped Cabinet, program; more anti-Red activity reported in East Europe.

France offered Indo-Chinese new talks on self-rule; Viet Nam, Laos agreed, Cambodia balked.

United States

McCarthy aide assailed for calling clergymen pro-Red.

State Dept. approved some books by Reds for overseas libraries; Info. Admin. Johnson resigned.

Rep. Condon barred from A-test.

Congress investigated oil prices.

Fiscal year ended with Govt. deficit at peacetime high.

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Deny Ex-POWs Enlist

South Korean Army officials in Pusan said July 4 that 1,600 escaped anti-Red POWs had joined the ROK Army there July 1-3. But Vice Adm. Sohn Won Il, new ROK Defense Minister, denied the report July 5. He said the South Korean Govt. had issued strict orders July 3 barring escapees from joining the Army.

The tail of a typhoon from the Philippines caused heavy rain & floods in Korea July 3-7 and curtailed fighting. But U.S. infantrymen cleaned Chinese Reds off Porkchop Hill and South Koreans fought off an attack on Arrowhead Ridge (both western front positions) July 7-8.[1]

The U.S. 5th AF reported at least 27 enemy planes downed, no Allied planes lost the week ending July 4.[2]

Casualties

The U.S. reported July 8 that its Korean war casualties totaled 137,914 (24,685 dead) July 3.[3] . . . Canadian total to July 2: 1,453 (284 dead).[4]

EUROPE

Hungary Replaces Rakosi

Hungary July 4 replaced the Cabinet of Matyas Rakosi, former Communist Party secretary general who had ruled the country as Premier or from behind-the-scenes since 1945.

Dep. Premier Imre Nagy, 57, also a veteran Communist, was advanced to the Premiership and promised to "liquidate" many "mistakes" made by the previous Cabinet.

Reverses Old Policies

Nagy announced to Parliament a program similar to the recent "softening" of Communist rule in East Germany: restoration of land to farmers; remission of fines for nonfulfillment of crop quotas; deemphasis of the industrialization program in view of a lack of "essential raw materials"; more stress on agriculture; price reductions & wage increases; a more liberal attitude toward private enterprise; release of prisoners who did not endanger the state; a "patient" Govt. policy on religion.

Nagy said recent "disturbances in Berlin were a sign for us, and the other people's democracies must also follow our example." Rakosi was assigned no office in the new Govt. but remained a member of the new 3-man Communist Party secretariat. Parliament reelected Istvan Dobi, ex-Small Landholders Party leader, as Hungarian President July 3.[5]

Nagy's Cabinet: Dep. Premier & Interior Min.—Ernoe Geroe; **Dep. Premier & Agri.**—Andras Hegedus; **Forgn.**—Janos Boldoczky, ex-Min. to Czech.; **Defense**—Maj. Gen. Istvan Bata, ex-Chief of Staff; **Finance**—Karoly Olt; **Justice**—Ferenc Erdei; **Smelting & Machinery**—Mihaly Zsofinyec; **Heavy Indsty.**—Istvan Hidas; **Light Indsty.**—Arpad Kiss; **Trade**—Joszef Tisza; **Building**—Lajos Szijarto; **Popular Culture**—Joszef Darvas; **Eductn.**—Tibor Erdei-Gruz; **Health**—Sandor Zsoldos; **Transport & Post**—Lajos Bebrics; **Pres. of State Planning Office**—Bela Szalai.

(All were Communists except Justice Min. Erdi & Culture Min. Darvas, both Peasant, and Trade Min. Bognar, Smallholder. Hungary elected a new 298-member Parliament May 17 by indorsing a slate presented by the Communist-led People's Front. The Govt. said 98% of the electorate voted, 98.2% of those voting approved the slate.)

Facts on Nagy: Minor official in 1919 Bela Kun Red regime, exiled when it fell; ex-economics prof., Communist editor; broadcaster in Moscow during World War II; Agri. & Interior Min., Speaker of Parliament, Dep. Premier since return to Hungary 1944; father-in-law of Calvinist pastor.

German Strikes Persist

Another wave of strikes in East Berlin & other East German cities was reported July 7-8. Workers on the Stalinallee luxury-apartment project in Berlin, where the June 17-18 disorders originated, and important factory-worker groups were said to have stopped work because some colleagues were still in jail for previous anti-Red demonstrations. The strikers were said to be reporting to their jobs but doing no work, avoiding street clashes with police & Soviet troops.

East Berlin Reopened

Despite the new passive resistance & martial law in East Berlin, the Reds removed July 9 all blockades to travel between Eastern & Western sectors of the city. Western newsmen toured East Berlin, reported damage done in the riots June 17-18 had been repaired. They said they saw no street demonstrations but sitdown-striking workers shouted insults at Red police from the windows of factory buildings.

Pacification Measures

East German Pres. Wilhelm Pieck, 77, ill in a rest home in Russia, told East Germans in a recorded speech July 2 to "carry out this new course [the Red program to appease dissatisfied Germans] with increased vigor." Premier Otto Grotewohl called on East-zone farmers July 5 to form guard units against the burning of crops & sabotage of farm machinery. The East German Fed. of Trade Unions said July 6 it would not permit increased worker-production quotas even if workers volunteered for higher norms.

(The West Berlin *Telegraf* said July 2 that 18 Russian soldiers had been executed by firing squad because they refused to fire on East German workers storming a jail in Magdeburg to free political prisoners.)[6]

West Backs Anti-Reds

One of many measures reported planned by the Western allies to encourage pro-Western sentiment in East Germany: the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. approved July 2 a resolution praising East Germans' "patriotic defiance of Communist tyranny" and calling for German unification on the basis of free elections.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO, addressing the Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions congress in Stockholm July 7, said American unions were prepared to help victims of Soviet rule. He proposed an inquiry into East German conditions "which did so much to lead to the uprising." He &

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Bradley Warns Optimists

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, retiring U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, said July 6: it was conceivable that unrest in Iron Curtain countries would cause Soviet leaders to start a war to stabilize Red control in satellite areas; Russian "pressures" on the world had been lessened only a "little" by troubles in East Europe. (Bradley announced he would become board chairman of Bulova Research & Dvpt. Laboratories, Inc. after Aug. 15.)

Ex-Czech Amb.-to-U.S. Juraj Slavik, in exile in the U.S., said July 5: there was "no possibility" that anti-Reds in East Europe could throw off Soviet rule without "help from the outside."

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AFL Pres. George Meany jointly cabled Pres. Eisenhower urging that the U.S. press for negotiations for free German elections.

Moscow *Pravda* July 6 denounced Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. John Foster Dulles for "slanderous fabrications & incendiary appeals" intended to stir trouble in East Europe.[7]

Other Trouble Rumored

Poland

The West Berlin press continued to report July 4 that anti-Red disorders had persisted in Poland since June 17. Rumors: Warsaw, Cracow & the Silesian area were under martial law; anti-Reds destroyed 17 tanks during a riot against a Soviet army unit in Chorzow; a huge crowd stormed the Cracow City Hall June 30 and hanged several Red officials.[8]

Rumania

Rumanian refugees in Yugoslavia claimed information July 4 that peasants had looted cooperatives of food & machinery at 25 places in Rumania.

The Rumanian Govt. announced July 5 it would release some food supplies from reserves, increase rations. Severe food shortages in Rumania had been reported for 6 months.[9]

Bulgaria

Enactment of a Bulgarian law to imprison or fine (1) a Govt. worker who left his job without his manager's permission or (2) an apprentice who quit his professional school was disclosed July 5 in Sofia publications reaching Vienna.[10]

Czechoslovakia

A week-old decree penalizing Czech workers for absenteeism & job-changing was rescinded by the Czech Cabt. July 6 at request of the Czech Trade Union Congress, which had recommended the decree June 19.[11]

1—see p. 211B 2—see p. 209M 3—see p. 178C 4—see p. 166J 5—see p. 210H-J; Vol. XII, 258C 6—see p. 210D 7—see p. 210F, K 8—see p. 210H 9—see p. 107F 10—see pp. 203D-E, 138B-C 11—see p. 210H (See also Index for references)

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INDO-CHINA

French Offer More Freedom

The new Laniel Govt. of France offered July 2 to negotiate on more self-rule for the Associated States of Indo-China. Leaders of Viet Nam & Laos approved the offer July 6 but Cambodians were not satisfied.

France said the Indo-Chinese had progressed to the point where they could "assume the whole powers incumbent on modern states." It offered to hold a conference with the 3 states and settle their demands for self-government in the "economic, financial, judicial, military & political fields." The French said they hoped to "strengthen the friendship" between France & the Indo-Chinese within the French Union.

Amb.-to-Japan Maurice Dejean, the newly-designated French Commissioner General for Indo-China, was assigned to negotiate the new accords. The U.S. State Dept. gave France's gesture "wholehearted" support July 6.[1]

Cambodians Demand Independence

Cambodian Premier Pen Nouth said July 5 that France's offer fell short of Cambodia's desire for independence. He said his state wanted to "remain in the French Union with a status comparable to that of India in the British Commonwealth." (India, a Republic, pays no allegiance to the British Queen but belongs to the Commonwealth and recognizes her as its titular head.)

Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk ordered July 2 a mobilization to increase "tenfold" his 20,000-man army. But he said Cambodia would not launch a revolutionary war against France unless "all peaceful legal roads before us have been barred."[2]

War With Reds

French AF fighters & bombers carried out daily raids June 26-July 4 on Langson, a Viet Minh city on the Chinese frontier northeast of Hanoi where the rebels brought in supplies from Red China. French Union troops in Laos recovered June 23 their outpost at Muong Khoua, 87 mi. north of Luangprabang (Laotian capital), abandoned to rebel invaders in May.[3]

U.S. Aid Total Grows

The 300th American aid shipment to reach Indo-China during the war with the Viet Minh arrived in Saigon July 6. Total of shipments in 3 years rose to 275,000 tons.[4]

NATIONALIST CHINA

Indo-China Frees Troops

Transfer of about 24,000 refugee Chinese Nationalist troops & 5,000 of their dependents from Indo-China to Formosa was announced by the Nationalist Govt. July 2.

They had been interned on Phuquoc Island, off southeastern Indo-China, since they fled from Kwangsi Province when the Reds overran South China in Dec. 1949. Soldiers in the group belonged to Lt. Gen. Huang Chieh's First Army Corps.

French authorities in Indo-China said the internees were released on their individual requests. Nationalist ships carried them to Formosa between June 1 & June 28.

(Homer Bigart of the *N.Y. Herald Tribune*, who visited Phuquoc in February, estimated that 25,000 of the repatriates were weakened by hunger or disease and only 12,000 could rejoin the Nationalist Army.)[5]

War Activity

Invasion of the Chinese mainland could be carried out by Nationalist troops on Formosa if the U.S. would provide air, naval & logistic support, Dr. K. C. Wu, ex-Gov. of Formosa & a Nationalist Cabinet member, said in New York July 6. (Wu was in the U.S. to be treated for asthma.)[6]

Guerrilla raids June 19 on Yangyu, Cishan, Hsiaolu & Tailu Islands in Wenchow Bay (200 mi. south of Shanghai) were reported by the Nationalists. They claimed to have killed 1,200 Reds, captured 97.[7]

10 F-84 Thunderjets, the first jet fighter planes delivered to Formosa under U.S. aid, arrived June 15.[8]

OTHER ASIAN NEWS

Trade With Reds

Britons in Chinese Pact

Red China announced July 6 it had made an agreement with a private delegation of British businessmen for £30 million ($84 million) worth of trade each way. But a Board of Trade spokesman in London said he believed many items promised by the British group would be barred under the UN ban on "strategic" exports to China.[9]

Among items on the Britain-to-China list announced by Peiping: metal & metal products, machines, electrical appliances, chemicals, tools & instruments, medicines and surgical, transport & communications equipment. On the China-to-Britain list: vegetable & animal products, tea, silk, handcraft products. The British mission, led by Lord Boyd Orr, was formed by the British Council for the Promotion of Overseas Trade. It represented 50 firms.

Other Trade Moves

The Chinese Reds also reported June 7 that their Chinese Natl. Import & Export Corp. had signed a $28 million barter pact with French businessmen, another with Finland.

A firm in Milan (Comet) announced July 7 it would try to expedite Italian trade with Red China & Hong Kong. (Italy exported $3.6 million worth of goods, mostly felt hats & fertilizers, to Red China in 1952 and imported $2.1 million worth, mostly fruits & seeds yielding oils.)[10]

Sees Little Aid to Reds

Western exports to Red China totaled $300 million in 1952 but gave little aid to the Red armed forces, Kenneth R. Hansen, assistant deputy MSA administrator of the U.S. Battle Act, said in San Francisco July 3. He made the report after attending Far East economic talks in Manila.

The unofficial Japanese-Red Chinese trade agreement was renewed July 1 for 6 months. But Peiping Radio said its effect had been "greatly diminished" by Japan's compliance with "U.S. instructions" to curb Chinese trade.

Nationalist China reported July 2 that Panama, cooperating to prevent trade with Red China, had dropped 16 ships from Panamanian registry after they called at Communist ports.[11]

U.S. Imports Analyzed

The Office of Intl. Trade reported (July 7): 85% of the $27,725,000 worth of U.S. imports from Red China & Mongolia in 1952 consisted of bristles, feathers, silk waste, tungsten & other items stockpiled by the Defense Dept.; virtually nothing was now being imported from the area except Mongolian cashmere hair.

Red China 'Discontent'

The Communist Peiping *People's Daily* warned Chinese CP workers July 1 to stop "reckless" expansion of state farms in the face of peasant opposition. Party zealots were said to have aroused much "discontent" by forcing private landowners to trade "good land for bad."

Food Goals

Red China announced July 4 these farm production goals: an annual rate of 212,875,000 tons by 1957, 278,375,000 by 1962. Food output in 1952 was listed as 163,750,000 tons.[12]

Priests Jailed

Hong Kong reports said Red soldiers set up street barricades in Shanghai June 24 to stop Chinese Catholics from demonstrating against the arrest June 15 of 7 American & 2 French priests as spies.[13]

Japan to Get Arms Aid

Japan notified the U.S. June 30 it was ready to negotiate for Mutual Security aid. The U.S. had assured Japan it would not be asked to send armed forces abroad or rearm at the expense of economic stability.

Wants Islands Returned

Japan's lower house of Parliament passed a unanimous resolution July 7 calling for return of Okinawa, now controlled by the U.S. Navy, and the Soviet-controlled islands of Habomai & Shikotan in the Kuriles.[14]

Reds Plan 'Government'

Chinese Nationalists reported that Japanese Communists had completed plans June 2 to set up a "Japanese People's Govt." next spring based on Hokkaido, northernmost island of Japan proper. Kyuichi Tokuda, fugitive Japanese CP leader, was said to have been named temporary president.[15]

Philippines

58 Japanese war criminals pardoned by the Philippines were turned over to Japanese custody in Manila July 6. . . . A 5-year extension of the U.S.-Filipino military aid agreement took effect July 5.[16]

1—see p. 195L 2—see 211A 3—see 203L 4—see 151H 5—see 203L; Vol. XI, 419K 6—see 49J 7—see 115A 8—see 114P 9—see 203J 10—see 186J 11—see 203K 12—see 173D 13—see 137F 14—see 127E 15—see 127D 16—see 173K

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Information Chief Quits

Pres. Eisenhower accepted July 6 the resignation of Dr. Robert L. Johnson, 59, as administrator of the State Dept.'s Intl. Information Admin. Johnson, reportedly suffering from hypertension, said doctors had urged him to quit. He planned to return to the presidency of Temple U.

Washington sources said Pres. Eisenhower had been dissatisfied with Johnson's administration, especially in regard to the "book burning" issue. It had also been reported that Johnson had planned to quit in protest against Congressional cuts in the IIA budget, but Johnson had denied this [1]

Erickson Heads 'Voice'

Appointment of advertising executive Leonard F. Erickson, 56, as director of the Voice of America, effective July 27, was announced by the State Dept. July 1. Erickson, a vice pres. & director of the N.Y. advertising agency McCann-Erickson, Inc., succeeded Alfred H. Morton, who agreed to remain temporarily in the State Dept. as consultant to Intl. Information Administrator Johnson.[2]

Legislation Signed

Extensions of the Defense Production Act and of federal housing programs, July 1.[3] . . . Extension of authority to draft doctors, dentists & veterinarians, June 29. (A draft call for 542 doctors in August—all for the Army—was issued June 30. This covered the July call also since the draft extension law was passed too late for a separate July call.)[4] . . . Authority for speedy naturalization of aliens who served in U.S. armed forces for at least 90 days since the Korean fighting started, June 30.[5] . . . A curb on lump-sum payments to top Govt. personnel in lieu of vacations, July 2.[6]

Appointed

James H. Smith Jr., 42, of Aspen, Colo., a Slick Airways director, as Asst. Navy Secy. for Air July 6. (He was to succeed John F. Floberg, whose resignation was accepted July 6, effective on Smith's confirmation.) . . .

James W. Riddleberger, 48, director of the State Dept.'s German Affairs Bureau, as Amb. to Yugoslavia July 3.

Col. Paul T. Carroll, 43, Presidential liaison man with the Defense Dept., to temporary additional duty July 6 in new post of Secy. of the White House Staff. (This was part of a reorganization in which Commerce Undersecy. Walter Williams & Stanley M. Rumbough Jr., Williams' aide, were brought temporarily to the White House as liaison man.

Eldon Claggett Upton Jr., 41, New Orleans insurance man, as a Fed. Maritime Board member July 7. (**Louis S. Rothschild**, 53, Kansas City clothier, was confirmed by the Senate as an FMB member June 30 and sworn in July 2 as FMB chairman & Fed. Maritime Administrator.)

Whitley P. McCoy, 59, U. of Alabama law professor & a Democrat, as Fed. Mediation & Conciliation Service director June 30. . . . **Guy Farmer**, 40, Washington lawyer, as an NLRB member July 7. . . . **H. V. Stirling** as Actg. Veterans Admin. June 30.

Resignations

William J. Kennedy, 70, as Railroad Retirement Board chrmn. July 3, effective Aug. 31. . . . **Joseph H. Freehill** as director of the Office of Price Stabilization July 1.

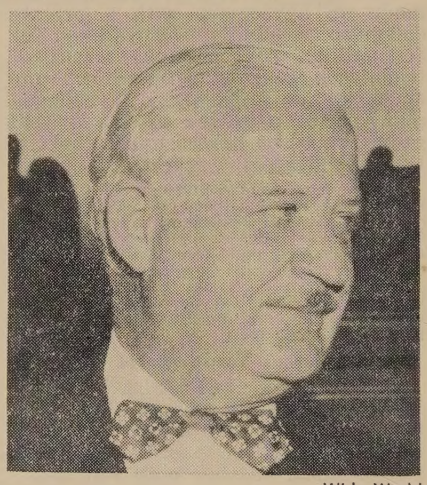
COMMUNISM

Attack on Clergy Assailed

J. B. Matthews, appointed by Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) June 22 as $11,646-a-yr. staff director of the Senate Investigations Subcom., was denounced by the subcommittee's 3 Democratic members July 2 for "a shocking & unwarranted attack" on the U.S. Protestant clergy.

McCarthy overrode a 4-man majority of the subcommittee July 7 and refused to dismiss Matthews.

The attack on Matthews was over his article *Reds & Our Churches* in the July issue of the *American Mercury*. Democratic Sens. John L. McClellan (Ark.), Stuart Symington (Mo.) & Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) scored the first sentence of the article: "The largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States today is composed of Protestant clergymen."



Wide World

J. B. Matthews' charges against clergymen precipitated dispute.

7,000 Called Pro-Red

Matthews, director of research for the House Un-American Activities Com. 1938-45, charged in the article that "at least 7,000" Protestant clergymen had served "the Kremlin conspiracy" and that the CP since Apr. 1948 had "placed more & more reliance upon the ranks of the Protestant clergy to provide the party's subversive apparatus with its agents, stooges, dupes, front men & fellow-travelers." But he added: "The vast majority of American Protestant clergymen are loyal to the free institutions of this country."

The 3 Democrats were joined July 3 by a Republican subcommittee member, Sen. Charles E. Potter (Mich.), who said: "I'll vote for [Matthews'] dismissal if the facts are as I now understand them." He said that unless Matthews were fired, it would seem that the subcommittee indorsed his charges against clergymen.

McCarthy Defends Matthews

McCarthy had come immediately to Matthews' defense by denying that his article attacked Protestant clergymen. He refused at a closed subcommittee meeting July 7 to consider a motion to accept Matthews' resignation. He did so on grounds that, as subcommittee chairman, he had complete authority in the hiring & firing of non-professional staff members. The Democrats questioned this ruling.

McCarthy, himself a Catholic, said that in his opinion, Matthews was "one of the most educated Protestant laymen in the country."

Matthews' article was denounced by many Catholic, Jewish & Protestant clergymen & laymen. It was widely assailed as "McCarthyism."

Clergymen Named at Hearing

Actg. Chrmn. Kit Clardy (R., Mich.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. reported in New York July 7, after the first day of scheduled hearings on Red infiltration in the clergy, that "several" U.S. clergymen had been named as CP members.

Clardy said the allegedly Red clergymen had been named by:

Benjamin Gitlow, a founder & ex-Secy. General of the U.S. CP who the party expelled in 1929, and by Joseph Kornfeder, Russian-born Communist International organizer (under the name Joseph Zack) & self-styled "intimate" of the late Joseph Stalin. (Kornfeder quit the party in 1934.)[7]

'Ike' vs. 'Book Burning'

Pres. Eisenhower told his press conference July 1 that State Secy. John Foster Dulles was working on the problem of purging pro-Communist books in the State Dept.'s overseas libraries. The President said they hoped to have a clear directive soon to clarify the confused situation.

The President indicated that he disapproved of the removal of detective stories by Dashiell Hammett from some State Dept. libraries and assumed it was done because somebody had become frightened.

Gen. Eisenhower spoke out against "book burning" again in a June 24 letter read to the American Library Assn. convention in Los Angeles June 26. He denounced "zealots who—with more wrath than wisdom—. . . would try to defend freedom by denying freedom's friends the opportunity of studying communism . . ." "Any who act as if freedom's defenses are to be found in suppression & suspicion & fear confess a doctrine that is alien to America," he said.

1—see pp. 117B, 59K-L 2—see p. 83K 3—see p. 212C 4—see p. 198J-K 5—see p. 198K 6—see p. 212D 7—see p. 78B-C (See Index sections to this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News section)

No Blanket Ban on Reds

Some books by Communists might be used in State Dept. overseas libraries under a policy statement issued by outgoing Intl. Information Admin. Johnson July 8.

Johnson said a book's content determined whether it could help the program. If a book by a Communist "affirmatively serves the ends of democracy" and the program's purposes —to protect the U.S.' good name, further U.S. aims in war & peace and meet "particularized needs of a particular area"—then it might be used in the overseas libraries.

Johnson declared that "controversial" books & criticism of the U.S. Govt. were acceptable but that the Govt. had no obligation to supply books that advocate "destruction of our freedoms & our institutions."

State Dept. Restores Books

Pending issuance of the above statement, the State Dept. July 7 had revealed orders to overseas libraries to replace many purged books. (Johnson disclosed June 25 that about 300 books by 18 authors had been purged under specific orders from Washington.)

Dulles apologized to Clarence K. Streit in a letter made public July 7 for removal of Streit's *Union Now* from some overseas libraries. He said the department had not ordered this and that Johnson had reported directing removal of works by only "16 authors who were either known Communists or about whom there was grave public doubt."[1]

McCarthy Questions Authors

Meantime McCarthy & his Senate Investigations Subcom. continued questioning authors whose books had appeared in the State Dept.'s overseas libraries. Among witnesses who refused to tell the subcommittee whether they were Communists: artist Rockwell Kent, Richard O. Boyer & Dr. Edwin B. Burgum July 1; Dr. Doxie A. Wilkerson July 2; Mrs. Paul Robeson & playwright Arnaud d'Usseau July 7.[2]

Kent said he gave $800 to the CP in 1933 to spite a tenant. Burgum had been dismissed as an NYU professor Mar. 30 for refusing to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcom. whether he was a Communist. Wilkerson had refused to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Mar. 24 whether he was a Communist.

Condon Barred at A-Test

The Atomic Energy Comm. barred Rep. Robert L. Condon (D., Calif.), 40, as a security risk from a May 7 atomic weapons test at the Nevada proving grounds. Bert Andrews, reporting this in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* July 6, quoted Condon as saying the ban stemmed from "stale political charges," primarily of "association with groups or individuals alleged to be or found to be, in the atmosphere of these times, too liberal."

Condon, chairman of the "83d Club" (30 House "freshman" Democrats) & winner of an Army Silver Star Medal for World War II gallantry, told Andrews he had taken the matter up with ex-AEC Chrmn. Gordon Dean and believed that (a) Dean "regretted the action," (b) Dean "does not now in any way question my loyalty or integrity" and (c) "my status with the Atomic Energy Comm. is precisely the same as that of any other Congressman." (AEC sources denied later that Condon's status had changed.)

Attended Launching

Condon's story of the ban, as recorded in an interview with Andrews: 2 AEC representatives notified him of the ban when he arrived at Las Vegas May 5. He & all other Congressmen had been invited to the tests but he had decided to go only because they were on his way to Vallejo, Calif., where he had been invited to make the dedication speech at the May 11 launching of the minesweeper *U.S.S. Bluebird*. No clearance question was raised for the launching despite the fact that it took place 6 days after the Las Vegas incident.

Andrews reported in the July 7 *Herald Tribune*: "The Navy at one point thought of canceling [the ceremony] because it had received the same information the AEC had [but] changed its mind." "The Navy notified the commandants of all naval districts that Rep. Condon was, in effect, to be considered persona non grata."

Denies Red Bias

Condon asserted in his interview with Andrews: "I am not now and have never been a Communist or a Communist sympathizer. I completely reject the Communist philosophy . . ." He announced July 6-7 that he would give his side of the story in an address on the floor of the House July 14.

According to Condon & others, suspicion against him resulted from:

1. His 1947-48 membership in the Oakland, Calif. law firm of Edises, Treuhaft & Condon. (Bertram Edises of the firm represented Pennsylvania CP leaders in 1952 and was a former member of a San Francisco law firm which was counsel to the CP and whose members represented Reds.)
2. His 1940-50 membership in the Natl. Lawyers Guild.
3. His sponsorship of "extremely liberal" legislation while in the California Legislature 1949-52.
4. The fact that he spoke before allegedly "pink" organizations during his election campaigns.

Hawaii Reds Jailed

Jack Hall & 5 other convicted Hawaiian Communist leaders were sentenced by Fed. Dist. Judge Jon Wiig in Honolulu July 3 to 5 years in jail and fined $5,000 each. A 7th defendant, Mrs. Eileen Fujimoto, got a 3-yr. sentence, was fined $2,000.

Hall, regional director of the Intl. Longshoremen's Union, insisted that he was not a Communist when indicted and was "not now."

All 7 had been free on $7,5000 bond each. Wiig doubled the bail July 3 pending appeal, and only Hall was able to post the additional $7,500. The 6 others were jailed July 4 for failure to pay the extra sum.

Besides Mrs. Fujimoto, those jailed were Chas. J. Fujimoto, Dwight Jas. Freeman, John H. Reinecke, Koji Ariyoshi & Jack D. Kimoto.[3]

Longshore Union Accused

A report of the Hawaii Territorial Comm. on Subversive Activities, made public July 7, charged that Hall's longshore union exerted a "Communist control" over Hawaiian labor which could "endanger [U.S.] national security . . . in the event of war between this country" & Russia.

Statehood Issue

Ex-Communist Paul Crouch asserted and Hawaii Atty. Gen. Edward Sylva denied July 3 that the CP dominated the longshore union in Hawaii. Both views were presented in Washington at Senate Interior & Insular Com. hearings on Hawaii statehood.[4]

Crouch said the CP had fewer than 100 dues-paying members in Hawaii yet "controls all employment in the basic industries." "Roughly 30,000" persons in Hawaii were under CP control and party strength was "20 to one" greater than on the mainland, he said. He testified that (a) he had known W. K. Bassett, Honolulu Mayor John H. Wilson's administrative aide, as a Communist and (b) ex-Fed. Judge Delbert Metzger, a Statehood Comm. member, had close ties with Communists.

Rep. John R. Pillion (R., N.Y.) charged at the hearings July 6 that if Hawaii became a state, it was "a certainty" that the island's 2 Senators would be "Soviet agents," "Communists or Communist-influenced." He said the longshore union could "deliver" 50,000-60,000 votes, bar election of any candidate it opposed.

Illinois Oath Bill Vetoed

A bill requiring Illinois state & local Govt. employes to take an oath denying membership in the CP or other subversive groups was vetoed by Gov. William G. Stratton July 1. A similar measure had been vetoed by ex-Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson in 1951.[5]

GENERAL

Defense Appropriation

A $34,434,140,500 defense appropriation for fiscal 1954 was passed by 386-0 House roll-call vote and sent to the Senate July 2.

Passage came after a move to add $1.175 billion to the Air Force's $11.048 billion share of the appropriation was defeated by a 230-161 vote (196 R., 33 D., 1 ind. vs. 156 D., 5 R.).

The bill provided $12.982 billion for the Army, $9,384,383,000 for the Navy & $1,019,500,000 for the Defense Dept. (including $500 million for stockpiling critical machine tools.)[6]

Trade Pacts Act Extended

A one-yr. extension (until June 12, 1954) of the 19-yr.-old reciprocal trade program was passed by Senate voice vote and returned to the House July 2.[7]

1—see pp. 205P-206C 2—see p. 196F 3—see p. 205M-P 4—see pp. 188H-J, 161F 5—see p. 206H 6—see p. 212L-N 7—see p. 212A (See Index Sections for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

(Canada criticized the U.S. in a formal note June 30 for new curbs on dairy imports.)[1]

Douglas Impeachment Fails

A resolution of impeachment against Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas was killed by the House Judiciary Com. July 7. Rep. William McDonald (Dom) Wheeler (D., Ga.), author of the resolution, admitted at committee hearings June 30 that he was wrong in charging Douglas with "moral turpitude" in connection with ex-Asst. Interior Secy. C. Gerard Davidson's divorce. Mercedes Davidson had divorced Davidson on incompatibility grounds in 1952, and Douglas was not mentioned in the case. Wheeler had demanded impeachment after Douglas stayed the executions of Julius & Ethel Rosenberg.[2]

State Dept. Appointments

Charles Robert Burrows, 43, career diplomat, was named July 3 to head the State Dept.'s Office of Middle American Affairs. . . . Jacob D. Beam, 45, U.S. Embassy Minister in Moscow, was chosen June 19 to succeed John H. Ferguson as deputy director of the State Dept. policy planning staff. . . . George F. Wilson, Sen. William F. Knowland's (R., Calif.) administrative aide, was named June 26 as chief of the State Dept.'s Office of Personnel. . . . Theodore C. Streibert, former pres. of N.Y. radio station WOR & chrmn. of the Mutual Broadcasting System, was appointed June 17 to succeed Theodore Kaghan[3] as public affairs consultant to the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany.

Independence Day

Vice Pres. Nixon, speaking in Philadelphia July 4 on the 177th anniversary of U.S. independence, predicted that the Eisenhower Admin. would solve domestic problems and "eventually bring peace & freedom abroad." (The President spent the 4th at his Camp David hide-away.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

French Premier Upheld

Premier Joseph Laniel won his first contest in the Natl. Assembly July 8 when a provision to increase taxes on petroleum products was restored to his finance bill. Vote: 306-281. He had threatened to resign unless the Assembly restored the tax or found another means of paying on Govt. loans from the Bank of France.[4]

U.S.-French Pipeline Pact

France agreed July 2 to construction by the U.S. of a 400-mile jet fuel pipeline from Donges, on the Atlantic coast, to Metz, near the German border. Signed after 22 months of discussions, the terms called for U.S. expenditure of $25 million for construction & pumping facilities, French contribution of land & terminal real estate. A French Govt.-controlled commercial fuel-operating company, Trapil, was to maintain & run the line.[5]

Finaly Dispute Ended

The High Court of Appeals in Paris upheld June 23 a Grenoble court desion awarding custody of Gerald & Robert Finaly to their aunt, Mrs. Hedwig Rosner of Israel. The boys, center of a 2-year legal battle between their Jewish aunt & their Catholic guardian, returned to France June 26 from Spain where they had been hidden by Basque Catholics.[6]

Tunisian Heir Slain

Prince Azzedine, Bey du Camp, 72, pro-French heir presumptive to the Tunisian crown, was assassinated July 1 in his Tunis palace by an ex-convict who said he had been paid 200,000 francs ($571) for the murder.

The assassin, Hedi Ben Brahim Ben Ejebala Djeridi, 33, named his alleged employers but police said the list was "fantastic & unlikely."

Prince Azzedine, cousin of the Bey of Tunis, recently had refused to join other Tunisian princes in signing a note supporting the Bey's opposition to the French reform plan. The assassination came one day after the nationalist Neodestour Party announced it was willing to resume French-Tunisian talks on home rule.[7]

New Heir Named

Prince Azzedine's younger brother, Sidi Mohammed Sadok Ben Hussein, was proclaimed new heir to the throne July 5 (succession passes to the next eldest member of the royal family).

Kenya

241 terrorists were killed and 193 captured in the anti-Mau Mau campaign June 23-July 6, the Kenya Govt. reported July 7. 28 security police were killed. Mau Maus raided 3 home guard posts in the Kikuyu tribal resere June 21, burned 80 native huts, killed 7 tribal guards, wounded 3 others and abducted several natives.[8]

Great Britain

Queen Elizabeth II & the Duke of Edinburgh toured Northern Ireland July 1-3. Security precautions against Nationalist demonstrations failed to prevent the bombing of a railway bridge (repaired before the royal train crossed it 4 hours later) & a power breakdown in Belfast July 2.

Films of Elizabeth's coronation, boycotted by theater managers in the Republic of Ireland, were being shown to capacity audiences in private benefit performances sponsored by churches & charity groups, the Dublin *Irish Times* reported July 7.[8]

Princess Tours Rhodesia

Princess Margaret & Queen Mother Elizabeth began a 16-day tour of Southern Rhodesia in Salisbury July 1. RAF Group Capt. Peter Townsend, 38, Queen Elizabeth's equerry who had been linked romantically with Princess Margaret, was transferred July 2 to Brussels as British Air Attaché, effective July 16.[9]

U.S. Tourists Increase

About 174,000 Americans spent $89,340,000 in Britain in 1952, a rise of 28% in the number of visitors and 20% in dollar earnings over 1951, the British Travel & Holidays Assn. noted July 3. Total overseas visitors in 1952: 733,000 who spent $320,600,000.[10]

Egypt

The Supreme Military Tribunal ruled July 6 that ex-King Farouk & members of his court were responsible for defective weapons used by Egyptians in the 1948 Palestine war.[11] . . . The Cabinet approved a national financial austerity program June 30, including cuts in Govt. salaries and tax & tariff increases. Pres. Mohammed Naguib cut his own annual salary from $17,340 to $8,670.[12] . . . Censorship of incoming & outgoing news dispatches & photographs ended July 3. The Govt. retained some control over Egyptian newspapers.

Egypt & the UN Relief & Works Agency agreed June 30 to start development of a 4-year agricultural project which ultimately might provide livelihood for 50,000 Palestinian refugees. The project, in the Gaza strip & the northern coast of the Sinai Peninsula, was to get $30 million from UNRWA funds.[13]

Iran

The Iranian Govt. announced July 3 it had contracted to sell $20 million worth of oil annually to the Supor Co. of Italy & Idemitsu Kosan Co. of Japan. The 2d cargo of Iranian oil to Japan reached Kawasaki July 5. . . . 20,000 brick workers ended a 10-day strike in Teheran July 6 when employers, under Govt. pressure, promised a 20% wage increase & implementation of social security laws.[14]

India

Strikes & riots against a ¼¢ increase in 2d-class street-car fares virtually paralyzed Calcutta July 4-8. More than 1,000 demonstrators were arrested by July 6. The riots began July 1, gained momentum July 3 when a Communist-led "resistance committee" called a general protest strike. . . . The Govt. announced June 20 that about 6,000 Punjab refugee families had become owners of the mud huts in which they had lived since 1947. Transfer of ownership was part of India's plan of compensation for Hindus & Sikhs displaced by division of India & Pakistan. The huts had been left by Moslems who fled to Pakistan.[15]

Pakistan

The Punjab Provincial Govt., backed by the Central Govt., outlawed the Ahrar-e-Islam religious opposition party July 7. Lahore hq. of Jamaat-e-Islam, another opposition group allied with the Ahrar, were raided by police the same day. Both groups participated earlier this year in riots (against unorthodox Moslems) which resulted in possibly 1,000 deaths.[16]

1—see p. 52D 2—see 204H-M 3—see 152P 4—see 214A 5—see 130M 6—see 88A 7—see 155P 8—see 214H-J 9—see 32L 10—see 190C 11—see 138C 12—see 218L 13—see 134E 14—see 214K-L 15—see 207G 16—see 214L

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Oil Price Inquiry

Oil industry spokesmen, testifying July 6 at the opening of House Commerce Com. hearings on recent petroleum & gasoline price rises, insisted that the increases were warranted (a) because of higher production costs and (b) as an incentive for development of new oil fields.

Chrmn. Charles A. Wolverton (R., N.J.) said that if higher prices were used as incentives for oil field development, the Govt. should put strings on the oil industry's 27½% tax write-off allowed for depreciation. "If it were earmarked for exploration & discovery, then the companies would provide that 'incentive' and it would not be chargeable to the public."

Industry witnesses included W. W. Keeler, Phillips Petroleum vice pres.; T. S. Peterson, Standard Oil of Calif. pres., and Herbert Willetts, Socony-Vacuum Oil vice pres. They denied collusion, said price rises would have been justified as much as 5 years ago, admitted that the increases were not needed for immediate operations and conceded that neither supply nor earnings were hurt by lower prices.

Keeler said Phillips' return on assets had dropped from 9.45% in 1951 to 8.16% in 1952. He testified that between 1943 & 1952, Phillips' gross income rose from $158 million to more than $732 million, net income from $14 million to more than $75 million and value of assets from $231 million to $922 million.

Rep. John W. Heselton (R., Mass.) said the industry witnesses had not made "a very good case."

Oil & Gasoline Prices Up

The inquiry followed Phillips' announcement June 15 of the first general price rise in crude oil since 1947. Phillips offered 25¢ more a barrel to oil-well owners in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico & Colorado to encourage new drilling and insure high reserves. Other companies met the rise almost immediately.

Eastern dealers had announced June 11 a .6-.7¢-a-gal. wholesale price rise in auto gasoline. This was followed by scattered 1¢-a-gal. retail price rises. A 2d round of .3-1¢-a-gal. gasoline price rises by dealers east of the Rockies was announced June 22. The 2 increases brought Esso Standard prices up to 16.2¢ a gal. (wholesale). Prices of heating oil & other petroleum products went up also.[1]

Economic Controls

Office of Price Stabilization ended legal existence July 1.[2]

Allocation controls over molybdenum, cobalt & columbium-tantalum ended July 1 under a June 30 Natl. Production Authority order. This left only nickel under full control.[3]

Steel industry July 1 went under a new allocation system (ordered by the NPA May 14) in which quantities of iron & steel products to be set aside for defense were to be fixed from month to month. Suppliers were authorized to reject defense orders beyond these limits.[4]

Rent control in 23 "critical defense areas" in 13 states & Alaska were to end Aug. 1 under a June 9 ruling of the Office of Defense Mobilization's Defense Areas Advisory Com.[5] Areas affected:

Bridgeport & Hartford, Conn.; East Moline, Ill.; Gary, Ind.; Albion, Mich.; Grand Rapids-Babbitt-Hibbing-Virginia, Minn.; Anaconda, Mont.; Farmington & Lea County, N.M.; Williston, N.D.; Sandusky, O.; Allentown-Bethlehem, Bristol-Morrisville, Midland & Lawrence County, Pa.; Waverly-Camden, Tenn.; Borger, Lone Star, Port La Vaca & Rockdale, Tex.; Bridgeport & Wenatchee, Wash.; Seward, Alaska.

U.S. Borrows to Meet Deficit

The U.S. Govt. sought July 6 to borrow $5½-$6 billion to meet July-Sept. cash needs as it ended fiscal 1953 with a peacetime record $9,389,083,669 deficit [see U.S. Treasury Statement below]. The Treasury offered 2½% tax-anticipation certificates dated July 15 and maturing Mar. 22, 1954. They were the first tax-anticipation certificates issued since 1934 and the largest single Govt. cash issue since 1945. It was believed that the issue temporarily would absorb about 2/3 of the nearly $6 billion made available for loans by the Fed. Reserve Board when it lowered member bank reserve requirements in June.[6]

Statistics

New construction in the U.S. cost a record $15.967 billion during Jan.-June (Commerce & Labor Dept. report July 6). . . . **Crude oil** output in non-Communist areas outside the U.S. in April was a record 5,315,100 bbls. daily (*Oil & Gas Journal* June 30). U.S. output: 6,282,000 bbls. daily.

Foreign countries had a $750 million favorable balance of trade with the U.S. Jan.-Mar., but U.S. economic aid accounted for about $100 million of this (Commerce Dept. June 23). . . . **U.S. travelers** spent $822 million abroad during 1952, paid an additional $175 million for fares on foreign ships & planes (Commerce Dept. June 22).

U.S. gross public & private debt increased about $40 billion in 1952 to a record $640 billion (preliminary Inst. of Life Insurance figures June 23). . . . Assets of the U.S.' 528 savings banks exceeded $26 billion, a record, in April. Deposits: $23,272 billion (Natl. Assn. of Mut. Savings Banks May 26).

U.S. meat consumption was at a record annual rate of 74 lb. per capita in 1953's first half (American Meat Institute estimate June 19).

COST OF LIVING

(BLS consumer price index; 1947-49=100)

	May	Apr.	May 1952
All items	114.0	113.7	113.0
Food	112.1	111.5	114.3
Housing	117.1	117.0	114.0
Rent	123.0	122.1	117.4
Apparel	104.7	104.6	105.8

FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

	July 1	June 24	July 2, 1952
Reserves	*$21,287,281	*$21,312,732	*$22,154,878
U.S. securities	*$24,766,166	*$24,837,116	*$22,869,212
Rediscounts	*$245,174	*$316,554	*$479,570
Note cir.	*$25,856,658	*$25,252,222	*$24,961,070
Res. ratio	45.7%	45.7%	48.2%

*In thousands (add 000)

EDUCATION

NEA vs. 'Book Burning'

The Natl. Education Assn., in resolutions adopted by its 91st annual convention July 3, condemned "book burnings, purges or other devices which restrict freedom of thought" and urged educators to answer legislative inquiries "fully & frankly."[7]

7,000 educators (4,000 delegates), representing 450,000 elementary & secondary school teachers and 950,000 affiliated members, attended the meeting June 28-July 3 in Miami Beach. They were congratulated July 3 by U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. for passing resolutions against abuse of freedom of thought, were told the same day by American Legion Comdr. Louis K. Gough to police their ranks and oust all subversives.

In other actions, the convention:

- Protested Congress' "false economy" in cutting the U.S. Office of Education budget. (Brownell told the convention that Pres. Eisenhower had promised to "use every effort" to restore the $426,000 cut.)
- Said teachers' salaries were a "national disgrace" and called for a minimum scale of $3,500-$8,200.

U.S. Treasury Statement

(Revenues & expenditures as of close of business June 30)

	June	June 1952	Fiscal 1953 (July 1952 through June 1953)	Fiscal 1952 (July 1951 through June 1952)
Receipts	$9,744,079,281	$9,795,517,013	$65,218,336,562	$62,128,606,579
Expenditures	$7,987,858,819	$6,930,258,457	$74,607,420,232	$66,145,246,957
Air Force	$1,395,292,862	$1,250,413,344	$14,881,732,954	$12,349,594,005
Army (military)	$1,487,471,142	$1,258,101,023	$16,492,673,593	$15,364,001,099
(civil functions)	$67,798,296	$64,051,822	$791,746,548	$784,390,656
Navy	$1,057,813,380	$937,687,417	$11,775,823,981	$9,960,934,054
Defense Secy.	$39,000,902	$56,616,506	$410,450,564	$402,173,022
Mutual Security:				
Econ. & Tech.	$147,806,381	$261,352,579	$1,724,178,296	$2,191,160,095
Military	$324,867,732	$231,247,025	$3,760,496,381	$2,227,531,491
Other	$6,932,283	$7,772,568	$47,109,483	$46,837,657
Other forgn. aid	$15,487	$10,378,223	$13,172,959	$191,149,428
Int. on pub. debt	$1,881,601,215	$1,517,603,708	$6,507,592,635	$5,859,263,436
Veterans	$349,305,485	$364,685,829	$4,335,124,217	$4,951,920,686
Surplus	$1,756,220,462	$2,865,258,556		
Deficit			$9,389,083,669	$4,016,640,378

Gross public debt $266,071,061,638; year ago $259,105,178,785. Gold reserve $22,462,596,644; year ago $23,346,331,148. Treasury balance $4,670,248,248.06.

1—see 215N 2—see 86D 3—see 118M 4—see 206H 5—see 144H 6—see 160G 7—see 224F3

● Urged that all money received from development of oil deposits in the outer Continental Shelf be used for educational purposes.

● Elected William A. Early, Savannah, Ga. schools superintendent, as president for 1953-54.[1]

AAUW Backs UN

The American Assn. of University Women's biennial convention voted June 25 to continue support of the United Nations & its agencies and to back a U.S. foreign policy designed to "develop conditions favorable to democracy & economic well-being throughout the world."

The June 22-26 convention in Minneapolis also:

● Unanimously supported "measures to promote the fullest participation of women in all social, economic & political life and to prevent discrimination in employment & property rights" for sex or marital status.

● Backed the principle of equal pay for equal work by women.

● Opposed proposed Constitutional guarantees of equal rights for women.

● Approved Federal aid to public elementary & secondary schools.

● Urged that responsibility for preserving freedom to learn & teach "be placed on the educational institutions themselves," with "alleged violations of law" to be dealt with by "legally constituted law-enforcement agencies & courts."[2]

OBITUARIES

Temple Bailey (Miss Irene Temple Bailey), about 80, whose romantic novels & short stories made her best-selling U.S. fiction writer in 1920s & '30s; July 6 in Washington.

Dr. Marion Luther Brittain, 87, pres. of Georgia Tech 1922-44; July 1 in Atlanta.

H. Lester Cuddihy, 56, bd. chrmn. Funk & Wagnalls (pblshrs.); July 4 in Southampton, N.Y. of heart attack.

Hunting Horse, 107, Kiowa chief, last surviving Indian scout for Gen. Custer; July 1 in Lawton, Okla.

Vsevolod Pudovkin, 60, leading Soviet film director in early 1930s; death reported in Moscow July 1.

Irving Reis, 47, film director (*The Fourposter, All My Sons,* others); July 3 in Hollywood of cancer.

Titta Ruffo, 75, a leading operatic baritone during World War I & 1920s; July 6 in Florence, Italy.

SPORTS

Major League Baseball

Standings July 4

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB*	AMERICAN LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB*
Bklyn.	45	27	.625	—	N.Y.	50	22	.694	—
Milw.	44	30	.595	2	Chic.	44	29	.603	6½
St. L.	42	31	.575	3½	Cleve.	43	29	.597	7
Phila.	39	30	.565	4½	Bost.	40	37	.519	12½
N.Y.	35	36	.493	9½	Wash.	38	37	.507	13½
Cinci.	33	40	.452	12½	Phila.	32	43	.427	19½
Chic.	25	45	.357	19	St. L.	27	49	.355	25
Pitts.	27	51	.346	21	Det.	23	51	.311	28

*Games behind leader [See pp. 219P-220A, 119N]
1—see p. 84H 2—see p. 72G 3—see p. 220H
4—see pp. 220B, 200L-M 5—see p. 183E-F

Wimbledon Tennis

All-England tennis championship finals at Wimbledon (London):

Singles — 2d-seeded Victor Seixas, 29, of Philadelphia defeated unseeded Kurt Nielsen, 22, of Denmark, 9-7, 6-3, 6-4, July 3. Maureen Connolly, 18, of San Diego retained the women's title by defeating Doris Hart of Coral Gables, Fla., 8-6, 7-5, July 4.

Doubles July 4—(men's) Ken Rosewall & Lewis Hoad, Australians, both 18, defeated Rex Hartwig & Mervyn Rose of Australia, 6-4, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5; (women's) D. Hart & Shirley Fry of Akron, O. won from M. Connolly & Julie Sampson of Pasadena, 6-0, 6-0; (mixed) Seixas & D. Hart won from Enrique Morea of Argentina & S. Fry, 9-7, 7-5.[3]

PGA Golf Title

Walter Burkemo, 34, of Birmingham, Mich. defeated Felice Torza, 33, of St. Charles, Ill., 2 & 1, to win the $5,000 Professional Golfers Assn. championship July 7 in Birmingham.

Jaqueline Pung of Hawaii won the $7,500 women's Triangle round-robin in Scotch Plains, N.J. July 5.[4]

Horse Racing

Winners July 4: $121,200 New Castle H'cap at Delaware Park (Stanton) — Ben F. Whitaker's Grecian Queen, Ted Atkinson up, for $84,600. . . . $56,200 Dwyer Stakes at Aqueduct, N.Y.—A. G. Vanderbilt's Native Dancer, Eric Guerin up, for $38,100. . . . $56,550 American H'cap at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.)—Alberta Ranches' Royal Serenade, Johnny Longden up, for $33,350.

Rowing

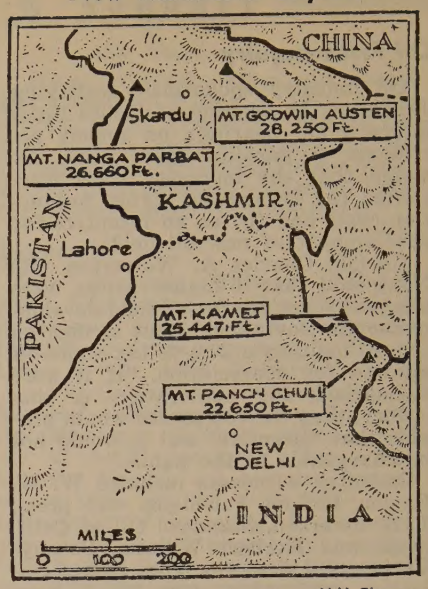
Britain recovered the Thames Challenge Cup July 4 when a RAF crew defeated Princeton's 150-lb. crew on the one-mi. 550-yd. course at Henley-on-Thames, Eng. It was the first British victory since 1947.

Track

Milton Campbell, 19, of Plainfield, N.J. won the Natl. AAU decathlon title July 4 in Plainfield. . . . Olavi Rinteepaa of Finland set a world record of 8 min. 44.4 sec. for the 3,000-meter steeplechase July 2 in Helsinki. Sim Iness of USC set a world discus throw record of 190 ft. 7⅛ in. June 20 in the NCAA meet in Lincoln, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS

New Mountain Exploit



N.Y. Times

A 10-man German-Austrian expedition led by Peter Aschenbrenner, 50, Bavarian innkeeper & alpinist, reported July 6 that Herman Buhl, 29, an Austrian, had climbed to the top of Nanga Parbat July 4. The Kashmiri Himalayan peak had never before been scaled, was the highest next to Mt. Everest ever climbed by man. Expeditions also were trying to climb other peaks indicated on map.[5]

OUTSTANDING JUNE FILMS

N.Y. Releases

(FOF choices based on interest or quality)

The 5,000 Fingers of Dr. T. Fantasy about 10-yr.-old who dreams of piano teacher as tyrannical ruler of musical never-never land. Screenplay by Dr. Seuss & Allan Scott. Based on Dr. Seuss' story. Directed by Roy Rowland. Stanley Kramer Co. production released by Columbia. Cast headed by Peter Lind Hayes, Mary Healy, Hans Conried, Tommy Rettig. June 19.

Hundred Hour Hunt. Suspense film. About search for 3 persons with rare blood needed to save life of afflicted child. Screenplay by Lewis Gilbert & Vernon Harris. Directed by Gilbert. Produced by Ernest G. Roy. With Jack Warner, Anthony Steele, Jay Shelton. June 16.

Julius Caesar. Screen version of Wm. Shakespeare's play. Directed by Jos. L. Mankiewicz. Produced by John Houseman for MGM. Cast included John Gielgud, Marlon Brando, Jas. Mason, Louis Calhern, Greer Garson, Deborah Kerr. June 4.

Miss Robin Hood. Comedy about matronly crusader who embarks on career of crime to finance do-good projects for children. Screenplay by Val Valentine. Based on Reed de Rouen's story. Directed by John Guilermin. Produced by Donald Wilson. Presented by Associated British Film Distributors. Released by Union Flims. Starring Margaret Rutherford. With Jas. Robertson Justice, Richard Hearne, Dora Bryan. June 26.

Melba. Story of Australian diva Nellie Melba (Mitchell). Screenplay by Harry Kurnitz. Directed by Lewis Milestone. Produced by S. P. Eagle. Horizon Pictures presentation released through United Artists. Starring Patrice Munsel. With Robt. Morley, John Justin, John McCallum, Alec Clunes, Martita Hunt, Sybil Thorndike, Jos. Tomelty. June 24.

Man on a Tightrope. About escape of circus from Communist Czechoslovakia to Bavaria. Screenplay by Robt. E. Sherwood. Based on Neil Paterson's story. Directed by Elia Kazan. Produced by Robt. L. Jacks for 20th Century-Fox. Cast headed by Fredric March, Terry Moore, Gloria Grahame, Cameron Mitchell, Adolphe Menjou, Robt. Beatty. June 4.

A Queen Is Crowned. Documentary about Elizabeth II's coronation. Commentary written by Christopher Fry & narrated by Sir Laurence Olivier. Produced by Castleton Knight. Presented by J. Arthur Rank Org. Released by Universal-International. June 7.

NEW BOOKS

The Bridges at Toko-Ri. By Jas. A. Michener. About unwilling heroes of aircraft carrier in Korean war. July 9. (Random House, 147 pp., $2.50)* (Published first in July 6 issue of "Life.")

The Challenge to American Foreign Policy. By John A. McCloy. Former U.S. War Secy., World Bank pres. & U.S. High Commissioner for Germany discourses on Soviet threat & U.S. counteraction in book based on Godkin Lectures which he delivered at Harvard. July 6. (Harvard U. Press, 81 pp., $2)†

Conversations with Kafka. By Gustav Janouch. Intro. by Max Brod. Trans. by Goronwy Rees. Reminiscences. July 1. (Praeger, $3)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction